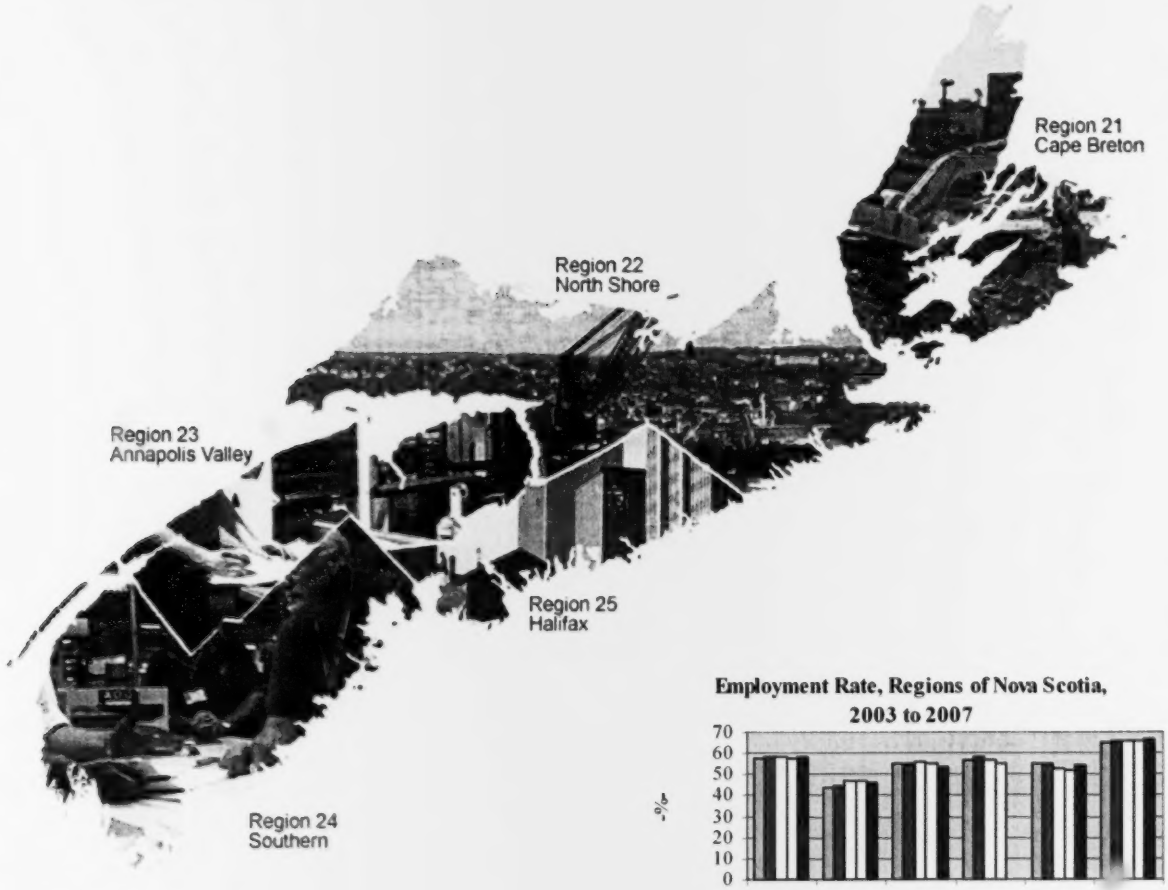
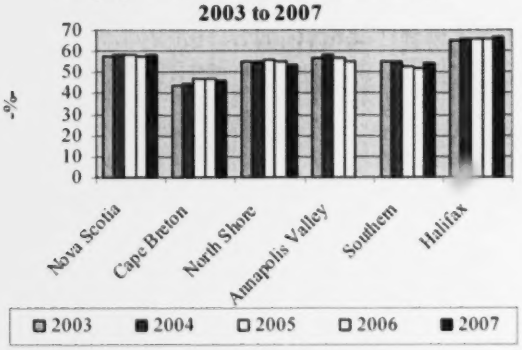
# Labour Market Monthly

## June 2008




**Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2003 to 2007**




NOVA SCOTIA

Finance

Economics and Statistics

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# Nova Scotia
# Labour Market Monthly

June 2008

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# Introduction

## About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

**Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2008**

| *Data for:* | *Release Date:* |
|---|---|
| January | February 8, 2008 |
| February | March 7, 2008 |
| March | April 4, 2008 |
| April | May 9, 2008 |
| May | June 6, 2008 |
| June | July11, 2008 |
| July | August 8, 2008 |
| August | September 5, 2008 |
| September | October 10, 2008 |
| October | November 7, 2008 |
| November | December 5, 2008 |
| December | January 2009 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

# Highlights

## *LFS Release – June 2008*

*(July 2008 will be released August 8, 2008)*

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure. Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

*Appendix II* provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no specific quotes about the labour market activities of Nova Scotia in the press release by Statistics Canada.

### Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia June 2008, labour force increased 0.7 per cent over May 2008 to 493,000 and increased 1.6 per cent over June 2007. Employment increased 1.4 per cent over May 2008 to 455,500 and increased 2.2 per cent over June 2007. Unemployment declined 7.2 per cent over May 2008 to 37,500 and declined 4.8 per cent over June 2007. The unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points over May 2008 to 7.6 per cent.

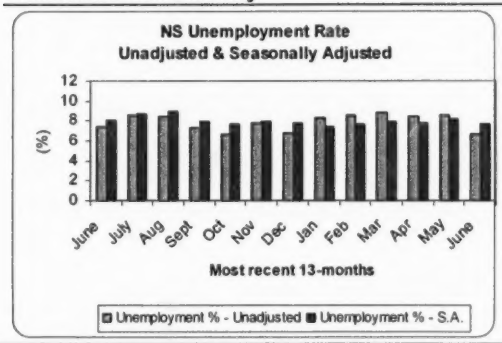
In Canada June 2008, labour force remained unchanged over May 2008 at 18.3 million and increased 1.8 per cent over June 2007. Employment remained unchanged over May 2008 at 17.1 million and increased 1.7 per cent over June 2007. Unemployment increased 0.6 per cent over May 2008 to 1.1 million and increased 3.6 per cent over June 2007. The unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points over May 2008 to 6.2 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted, three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in June 2008 was 5.4 per cent, a 0.3 percentage points increase over the previous month. The Halifax CMA continues to have the lowest unemployment rate east of Quebec (4.9%). The lowest unemployment rate, 3.0 per cent, was in Victoria, while the highest rate, 9.4 per cent, was in Saguenay.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

### Trend – January to June (year-to-date)

At the end of the first half of 2008, Nova Scotia's labour market conditions continued to improve with the employment and labour supply posting year-to-date gains of 0.8 and 0.6 per cent, respectively. As a result, participation and employment rates were up slightly compared to 2007's year-to-date, with 0.1 percentage points gain for the participation rate and 0.2 percentage points gain for the employment rate. The net impact of employment growing faster than the labour force was a decline of 1.9 per cent in the number of unemployed workers and a drop of 0.2 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 7.8 per cent.




Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Full-time employment for the first half of 2008 has increased 0.3 per cent, after decelerating by 0.2 per cent for the January to May period. This turn in full-time employment growth was due to strong growth in June. Full-time employment grew by 2.3 per cent in June 2008 over June 2007. The number of part-time employees grew 3.2 per cent during the first half of 2008.

**Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia**
**Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)**

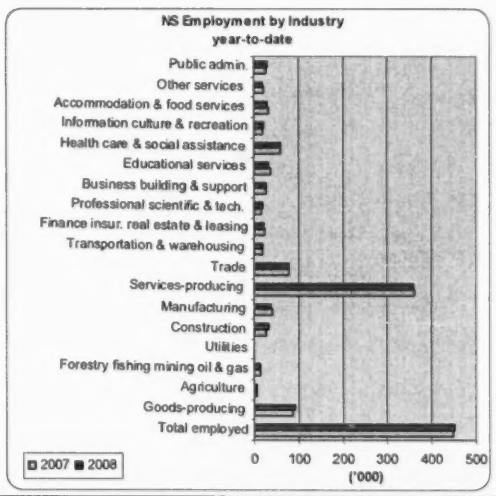
| | Jan-June 2007 | Jan-June 2008 |
|---|---|---|
| Population ('000) | 763.7 | 767.3 |
| Labour Force ('000) | 486.4 | 489.2 |
| Employment ('000) | 447.6 | 451.2 |
| Full-time ('000) | 366.2 | 367.2 |
| Part-time ('000) | 81.4 | 84.1 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 38.7 | 38.0 |
| Unemployment ( per cent) | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Participation ( per cent) | 63.7 | 63.8 |
| Employment ( per cent) | 58.6 | 58.8 |

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industry shows that employment in the goods-producing sector grew by 6.7 per cent over this period. The goods-producing sector makes up just 20.6 per cent of total employment; therefore the impact on total employment was only marginal because of the 0.6 per cent decrease in the service-producing sector employment (79.4 per cent of total).

For the goods sector, agriculture, construction, and utilities all posted gains for the first six months of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Construction contributed the most to employment growth in the goods sector, increasing 20.7 per cent. Continued growth in new home construction increased the demand for construction workers. Manufacturing employment continued to decline (3.8 per cent) as a result of the slower pace of the United States economy and the high exchange rate. It also appears the slower US economy and high exchange rate is having an impact on the resource industries (forestry, fishing and mining) with a drop of 3.1 per cent in employment for the first half of 2008.

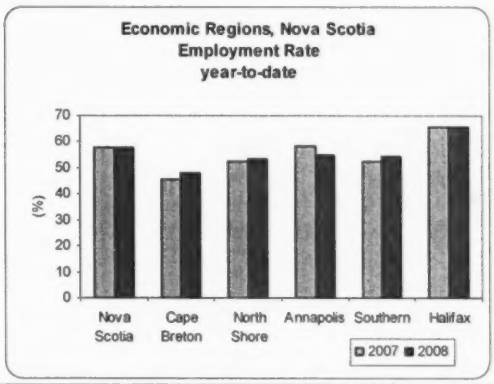
The major components of the service sector, trade (retail and wholesale) and health care and social services, and educational services reported losses in employment for the first six months of 2008 over the same period in 2007. Relatively large employment growth in sectors such as the professional, scientific and technical services, information, culture and recreation, and transportation and business services was not enough to offset the percentage losses of employment in such substantial sectors. The large decline (7.0 per cent) in accommodation and food sector reflects to some degree the high cost of gasoline and the slow US economy.




Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

Reminiscent of last month, a look at employment geography reveals that four of the five sub provincial regions reported employment growth for the first half of 2008 compared to the same period in 2007. Cape Breton, HRM, North Shore,

and Southern regions all saw employment gains and lower unemployment levels. Although the Annapolis region continued to show lower employment on a year-to-date basis, the employment number for June is at the previous year annual average.




Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

# Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

## *Total Wages & Salaries*

*(2nd quarter 2008 will be released August 29, 2008)*

### Year-to-date (January to March)

In January to March 2008, total wages and salaries were $3.8 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 5.1 per cent over January to March 2007. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of $174.8 billion in January to March 2008, exhibited a 5.4 per cent increase over the same period a year earlier. In the first quarter of 2008, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

**Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date -**

| | ($millions) 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---|---|
| Canada | 165,769.5 | 174,776.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 3,631.6 | 3,818.6 |

*Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.*

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In the first quarter of 2008, $771.4 million of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and $3.1 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.2 per cent and 79.8 per cent of the total, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 45.8 per cent and 34.8 per cent of the total, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries; public administration; trade; and health care and social assistance—at 19.2 per cent, 17.8 per cent, 16.9 per cent and 15.7 per cent, respectively.

**Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia**
**(NAICS-based)**
**- Year-to-date -**

*($millions – actual)*

| *Industry* | *2007* | *2008* | *% Change* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **All Goods Producing** | **714,278** | **771,449** | **8.0** |
| Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting | 61,732 | 65,490 | 6.1 |
| Mining & Oil & Gas | 39,695 | 47,053 | 18.5 |
| Manufacturing | 346,410 | 353,312 | 2.0 |
| Construction | 232,457 | 268,249 | 15.4 |
| Utilities | 33,984 | 37,345 | 9.9 |
| **All Service Producing** | **2,917,351** | **3,047,120** | **4.4** |
| Trade | 494,318 | 514539 | 4.1 |
| Transportation & Storage | 171,467 | 174,988 | 2.1 |
| Information & Cultural | 92,164 | 97,999 | 6.3 |
| Finance & Real Estate | 262,518 | 280,206 | 6.7 |
| Professional & Personal Service | 553,933 | 585,437 | 5.7 |
| Educational Services | 358,940 | 373,855 | 4.2 |
| Health Care & Social Asst. | 457,680 | 478,278 | 4.5 |
| Public Administration | 526,331 | 541,818 | 2.9 |

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

## *Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)*

(May 2008 will be released July 29, 2008)

### Year-to-date (January to April)

In the first four months of 2008, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 1.9 per cent over the same period of 2007 from $671.51 to $684.28 per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 3.0 per cent, from $763.83 to $786.77 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings in January to April 2008 were $102.49, or 13.0 per cent, less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 382,682 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in the first four months of 2008, a 2.5 per cent increase from the first third of 2007. In

comparison, Canada's January to April 2008 average weekly employment was 14.3 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent from January to April 2007.

**Average Weekly Earnings Data**
**Canada and Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date-**
**(all employees)**

| | Canada | Nova Scotia |
|---|---|---|
| Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($) | | |
| 2007Jan.-Apr. | 763.83 | 671.51 |
| 2008 Jan.-Apr. | 786.77 | 684.28 |
| Average Weekly Employment (#) | | |
| 2007 Jan.-Apr. | 14,009,756 | 373,330 |
| 2008 Jan.-Apr. | 14,286,928 | 382,682 |

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

In the first four months of 2008, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.1 per cent over January to April 2007 to $841.09, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 1.5 per cent to $656.33. For industries in which data is available, average weekly earnings in January to April 2008 ranged from $301.18 in accommodation and food services industries to $933.23 in public administration.

**Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry**
**Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date -**
**(including overtime)**
**(NAICS-based) ($)**

| Industry | 2007 | 2008 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Industrial Aggregate** | **671.51** | **684.28** | **1.9** |
| *Goods Producing* | 815.42 | 841.09 | 3.1 |
| Construction | 776.55 | 786.06 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 810.46 | 833.37 | 2.8 |
| *Service Producing* | 646.49 | 656.33 | 1.5 |
| Trade | 521.27 | 538.04 | 3.2 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 755.09 | 758.28 | 0.4 |
| Information & Culture | 836.92 | 810.95 | -3.1 |
| Finance & Insurance | X | 882.70 | X |
| Professional, Scientific & Technical | 840.76 | 864.63 | 2.8 |
| Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation | 552.48 | 529.89 | -4.1 |
| Educational Services | 727.61 | 719.74 | -1.1 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 686.43 | 714.45 | 4.1 |
| Arts, Entertainment & Recreation | 328.96 | 360.79 | 9.7 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 296.29 | 301.18 | 1.7 |
| Other Services (excl. Public Admin.) | 501.48 | 518.36 | 3.4 |
| Public Administration | 905.97 | 933.23 | 3.0 |

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

## *Employment Insurance*

*(May 2008 will be released July 22, 2008)*

**Year-to-date (January to April)**

In the first four months of 2008, there was an average of 45,690 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure is 3.8 per cent lower than the same period of 2007. Nationwide, there was an average of 850,470 beneficiaries, a 2.7 per cent decrease from the first four months of 2007.

**EI Beneficiaries and Benefits**
**Canada and Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date -**

| | Canada | | Nova Scotia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Avg.[1] # | Total $ Millions | Avg.[1] # | Total $ Millions |
| 2007Jan.-Apr. | 874,028 | 5,841.6 | 47,515 | 291.2 |
| 2008 Jan.-Apr. | 850,470 | 5,743.1 | 45,690 | 289.0 |

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $224.3 million was paid in EI benefit payments from January to March 2008. This figure is 3.6 per cent more than the benefits paid from January to March 2007. Nationwide, there was $4.3 billion paid in EI benefit payments in January to March 2008, a 0.1 per cent increase from the same period in 2007.

## *Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia*

*(2nd quarter 2008 will be released August 22, 2008)*

### Year-to-date (1st quarter 2008)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 121,758 public sector employees in Nova Scotia during the first quarter of 2008, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the average of the first quarter of 2007. The government sector increased 2.3 per cent to 113,059, while the business enterprises sector rose 2.1 per cent to 8,698. The federal government figure declined 0.2 per cent to 23,930. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 0.2 per cent to 10,618 from January to March 2007 to January to March 2008.

**Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date -**
(number)

| Government | 2007 | 2008 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal (incl. Military) | 23,999 | 23,930 | -0.3 |
| *Military* | *10,639* | *10,618* | *-0.2* |
| Provincial General | 11,368 | 11,593 | 2.0 |
| Health & Social Services | 29,459 | 29,943 | 1.6 |
| Universities & Colleges | 12,992 | 14,273 | 9.9 |
| Local General | 11,236 | 11,557 | 2.9 |
| School Boards | 21,484 | 21,764 | 1.3 |
| ***Total Government*** | ***110,538*** | ***113,059*** | ***2.3*** |
| ***Government Business Enterprises*** | ***8,684*** | ***8,698*** | ***0.2*** |
| Federal | 6,365 | 6,373 | 0.1 |
| Provincial | 1,832 | 1,839 | 0.1 |
| Local | 486 | 487 | 0.2 |
| **Total Public Sector** | **119,222** | **121,758** | **2.1** |

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

**Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia**
**- Year-to-date[p] -**
($'000)

| Government | 2007 | 2008 | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal (incl. Military) | 375,595 | 389,481 | 3.7 |
| *Military* | *167,961* | *175,597* | *4.5* |
| Provincial General | 151,821 | 152,365 | 0.4 |
| Health & Social Services | 311,051 | 316,943 | 1.9 |
| Universities & Colleges | 139,338 | 153,020 | 9.2 |
| Local General | 77,875 | 80,099 | 2.9 |
| School Boards | 198,446 | 201035 | 1.3 |
| ***Total Government*** | ***1,254,126*** | ***1,292,943*** | ***3.1*** |
| ***Government Business Enterprises*** | ***81,037*** | ***81,150*** | ***0.1*** |
| Federal | 66,636 | 65,718 | -1.4 |
| Provincial | 11,207 | 12,170 | 9.6 |
| Local | 3,195 | 3,262 | 2.1 |
| **Total Public Sector** | **1,335,164** | **1,374,093** | **2.9** |

Q – quarter
Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 2.9 per cent per cent in January to March 2008 compared to the same period in 2007 to $1,374.1 million, with 94.1 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.9 per cent from government business enterprises.

# Appendix I - Statistical Tables

## TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

| Characteristics | Seasonally adjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change | Unadjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Canada** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 26,533.9 | 26870.6 | 26910.7 | 376.8 | 26,533.9 | 26870.6 | 26910.7 | 376.8 |
| Labour force ('000) | 17,934.7 | 18261.6 | 18263.5 | 328.8 | 18,215.2 | 18433.9 | 18543.7 | 328.5 |
| Employment ('000) | 16,849.4 | 17144.4 | 17139.4 | 290.0 | 17,195.5 | 17289.8 | 17499.4 | 303.9 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 13,811.3 | 13997.2 | 13958 | 146.7 | 14,242.7 | 14120.3 | 14429.1 | 186.4 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 3,038.1 | 3147.2 | 3181.4 | 143.3 | 2,952.9 | 3169.5 | 3070.2 | 117.3 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 1,085.3 | 1117.2 | 1124.1 | 38.8 | 1,019.7 | 1144.2 | 1044.4 | 24.7 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 | - |
| Participation rate (%) | 67.6 | 68 | 67.9 | 0.3 | 68.6 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 0.3 |
| Employment rate (%) | 63.5 | 63.8 | 63.7 | 0.2 | 64.8 | 64.3 | 65.0 | 0.2 |
| **Newfoundland and Labrador** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 423.3 | 425.7 | 426 | 2.7 | 423.3 | 425.7 | 426.0 | 2.7 |
| Labour force ('000) | 248.2 | 256.9 | 252.4 | 4.2 | 260.8 | 264.3 | 266.3 | 5.5 |
| Employment ('000) | 215.6 | 224.7 | 219.4 | 3.8 | 230.6 | 228.9 | 237.0 | 6.4 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 181.5 | 192.3 | 188.7 | 7.2 | 196.3 | 195.6 | 207.1 | 10.8 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 34.1 | 32.5 | 30.7 | (3.4) | 34.3 | 33.4 | 29.9 | (4.4) |
| Unemployment ('000) | 32.5 | 32.2 | 33.1 | 0.6 | 30.1 | 35.4 | 29.3 | (0.8) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 13.1 | 12.5 | 13.1 | - | 11.5 | 13.4 | 11.0 | (0.5) |
| Participation rate (%) | 58.6 | 60.3 | 59.2 | 0.6 | 61.6 | 62.1 | 62.5 | 0.9 |
| Employment rate (%) | 50.9 | 52.8 | 51.5 | 0.6 | 54.5 | 53.8 | 55.6 | 1.1 |
| **Prince Edward Island** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 1.1 | 113.2 | 114.1 | 114.3 | 1.1 |
| Labour force ('000) | 77.1 | 78.5 | 78.9 | 1.8 | 80.1 | 80.9 | 82.6 | 2.5 |
| Employment ('000) | 69.1 | 71 | 70.9 | 1.8 | 74.4 | 74 | 77.2 | 2.8 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 57.7 | 59.2 | 60.2 | 2.5 | 63.1 | 62.2 | 67.0 | 3.9 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 11.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | (0.7) | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.2 | (1.1) |
| Unemployment ('000) | 8.1 | 7.5 | 8 | (0.1) | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.3 | (0.4) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 10.5 | 9.6 | 10.1 | (0.4) | 7.1 | 8.4 | 6.4 | (0.7) |
| Participation rate (%) | 68.1 | 68.8 | 69 | 0.9 | 70.8 | 70.9 | 72.3 | 1.5 |
| Employment rate (%) | 61.0 | 62.2 | 62 | 1.0 | 65.7 | 64.9 | 67.5 | 1.8 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 764.0 | 768 | 768.6 | 4.6 | 764.0 | 768 | 768.6 | 4.6 |
| Labour force ('000) | 485.3 | 489.7 | 493 | 7.7 | 495.8 | 500.3 | 502.8 | 7.0 |
| Employment ('000) | 445.9 | 449.3 | 455.5 | 9.6 | 458.9 | 457.8 | 469.5 | 10.6 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 364.4 | 365.4 | 372.9 | 8.5 | 378.5 | 374.2 | 388.9 | 10.4 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 81.5 | 83.9 | 82.6 | 1.1 | 80.5 | 83.6 | 80.6 | 0.1 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 39.4 | 40.4 | 37.5 | (1.9) | 36.8 | 42.5 | 33.3 | (3.5) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.6 | (0.5) | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.6 | (0.8) |
| Participation rate (%) | 63.5 | 63.8 | 64.1 | 0.6 | 64.9 | 65.1 | 65.4 | 0.5 |
| Employment rate (%) | 58.4 | 58.5 | 59.3 | 0.9 | 60.1 | 59.6 | 61.1 | 1.0 |

## TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

| Characteristics | Seasonally adjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change | Unadjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 612.7 | 617.6 | 618 | 5.3 | 612.7 | 617.6 | 618.0 | 5.3 |
| Labour force ('000) | 392.7 | 398.3 | 402.1 | 9.4 | 406.4 | 407 | 415.0 | 8.6 |
| Employment ('000) | 365.6 | 362.9 | 362.9 | (2.7) | 382.8 | 368.7 | 381.3 | (1.5) |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 304.8 | 305.5 | 306.7 | 1.9 | 323.1 | 308.3 | 327.0 | 3.9 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 60.8 | 57.4 | 56.2 | (4.6) | 59.7 | 60.3 | 54.3 | (5.4) |
| Unemployment ('000) | 27.1 | 35.4 | 39.2 | 12.1 | 23.7 | 38.3 | 33.8 | 10.1 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.9 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 2.3 |
| Participation rate (%) | 64.1 | 64.5 | 65.1 | 1.0 | 66.3 | 65.9 | 67.2 | 0.9 |
| Employment rate (%) | 59.7 | 58.8 | 58.7 | (1.0) | 62.5 | 59.7 | 61.7 | (0.8) |
| **Quebec** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 6,312.4 | 6363.7 | 6369.6 | 57.2 | 6,312.4 | 6363.7 | 6369.6 | 57.2 |
| Labour force ('000) | 4,149.0 | 4198.6 | 4186.9 | 37.9 | 4,213.4 | 4206.4 | 4252.6 | 39.2 |
| Employment ('000) | 3,864.1 | 3885.4 | 3885 | 20.9 | 3,954.6 | 3903 | 3984.3 | 29.7 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 3,162.5 | 3166 | 3164.6 | 2.1 | 3,292.1 | 3183.8 | 3308.7 | 16.6 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 701.6 | 719.4 | 720.5 | 18.9 | 662.5 | 719.2 | 675.6 | 13.1 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 284.9 | 313.2 | 301.9 | 17.0 | 258.8 | 303.4 | 268.3 | 9.5 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.9 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 0.2 |
| Participation rate (%) | 65.7 | 66 | 65.7 | - | 66.7 | 66.1 | 66.8 | 0.1 |
| Employment rate (%) | 61.2 | 61.1 | 61 | (0.2) | 62.6 | 61.3 | 62.6 | - |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 10,353.1 | 10487.2 | 10503.4 | 150.3 | 10,353.1 | 10487.2 | 10503.4 | 150.3 |
| Labour force ('000) | 7,037.1 | 7167.5 | 7166.2 | 129.1 | 7,138.1 | 7253.7 | 7270.8 | 132.7 |
| Employment ('000) | 6,575.8 | 6711.6 | 6687.7 | 111.9 | 6,685.9 | 6774.5 | 6797.4 | 111.5 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 5,425.8 | 5464.8 | 5419.3 | (6.5) | 5,568.7 | 5511 | 5570.6 | 1.9 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 1,150.0 | 1246.8 | 1268.4 | 118.4 | 1,117.2 | 1263.5 | 1226.8 | 109.6 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 461.2 | 456 | 478.5 | 17.3 | 452.2 | 479.2 | 473.4 | 21.2 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 0.2 |
| Participation rate (%) | 68.0 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 0.2 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 0.3 |
| Employment rate (%) | 63.5 | 64 | 63.7 | 0.2 | 64.6 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 0.1 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 898.4 | 908.2 | 909.4 | 11.0 | 898.4 | 908.2 | 909.4 | 11.0 |
| Labour force ('000) | 625.4 | 631.6 | 635 | 9.6 | 633.1 | 637.7 | 642.8 | 9.7 |
| Employment ('000) | 597.2 | 605 | 608.8 | 11.6 | 608.2 | 612.8 | 620.7 | 12.5 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 481.5 | 494.1 | 490.5 | 9.0 | 496.4 | 499 | 507.3 | 10.9 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 115.7 | 110.9 | 118.3 | 2.6 | 111.8 | 113.9 | 113.4 | 1.6 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 28.2 | 26.6 | 26.2 | (2.0) | 24.8 | 24.9 | 22.1 | (2.7) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | (0.4) | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | (0.5) |
| Participation rate (%) | 69.6 | 69.5 | 69.8 | 0.2 | 70.5 | 70.2 | 70.7 | 0.2 |
| Employment rate (%) | 66.5 | 66.6 | 66.9 | 0.4 | 67.7 | 67.5 | 68.3 | 0.6 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 750.0 | 765.2 | 766.8 | 16.8 | 750.0 | 765.2 | 766.8 | 16.8 |
| Labour force ('000) | 520.9 | 531.2 | 530.9 | 10.0 | 530.5 | 538.7 | 539.5 | 9.0 |
| Employment ('000) | 497.9 | 509.4 | 509.6 | 11.7 | 509.9 | 517.5 | 521.1 | 11.2 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 405.5 | 416.6 | 417.5 | 12.0 | 417.9 | 425.3 | 432.6 | 14.7 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 92.4 | 92.7 | 92.1 | (0.3) | 92.0 | 92.1 | 88.5 | (3.5) |
| Unemployment ('000) | 23.0 | 21.8 | 21.2 | (1.8) | 20.6 | 21.3 | 18.4 | (2.2) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4 | (0.4) | 3.9 | 4 | 3.4 | (0.5) |
| Participation rate (%) | 69.5 | 69.4 | 69.2 | (0.3) | 70.7 | 70.4 | 70.4 | (0.3) |
| Employment rate (%) | 66.4 | 66.6 | 66.5 | 0.1 | 68.0 | 67.6 | 68.0 | - |

## TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

| Characteristics | Seasonally adjusted | | | Annual | Unadjusted | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| | | | | **Alberta** | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 2,740.1 | 2788.5 | 2795.1 | 55.0 | 2,740.1 | 2788.5 | 2795.1 | 55.0 |
| Labour force ('000) | 2,033.4 | 2083.6 | 2086.4 | 53.0 | 2,064.5 | 2100.8 | 2116.1 | 51.6 |
| Employment ('000) | 1,957.2 | 2007.7 | 2017.7 | 60.5 | 1,995.2 | 2022.5 | 2056.0 | 60.8 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 1,645.1 | 1682.8 | 1682.5 | 37.4 | 1,688.0 | 1694.3 | 1724.2 | 36.2 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 312.2 | 325 | 335.3 | 23.1 | 307.2 | 328.2 | 331.8 | 24.6 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 76.2 | 75.9 | 68.6 | (7.6) | 69.2 | 78.3 | 60.0 | (9.2) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | (0.4) | 3.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 | (0.6) |
| Participation rate (%) | 74.2 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 0.4 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.7 | 0.4 |
| Employment rate (%) | 71.4 | 72 | 72.2 | 0.8 | 72.8 | 72.5 | 73.6 | 0.8 |
| | | | | **British Columbia** | | | | |
| Population ('000) | 3,566.8 | 3632.4 | 3639.6 | 72.8 | 3,566.8 | 3632.4 | 3639.6 | 72.8 |
| Labour force ('000) | 2,365.5 | 2425.7 | 2431.9 | 66.4 | 2,392.7 | 2444.1 | 2455.3 | 62.6 |
| Employment ('000) | 2,260.9 | 2317.4 | 2321.8 | 60.9 | 2,294.9 | 2330 | 2354.9 | 60.0 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 1,783.0 | 1850.9 | 1855.5 | 72.5 | 1,818.5 | 1866.6 | 1895.7 | 77.2 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 477.9 | 466.5 | 466.3 | (11.6) | 476.5 | 463.4 | 459.2 | (17.3) |
| Unemployment ('000) | 104.6 | 108.2 | 110 | 5.4 | 97.7 | 114 | 100.4 | 2.7 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.1 | - |
| Participation rate (%) | 66.3 | 66.8 | 66.8 | 0.5 | 67.1 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 0.4 |
| Employment rate (%) | 63.4 | 63.8 | 63.8 | 0.4 | 64.3 | 64.1 | 64.7 | 0.4 |

## TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Haifax CMA

| Characteristics | Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change | Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Annual Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population ('000) | 26,504.7 | 26837.7 | 26873.5 | 368.8 | 763.7 | 767.6 | 768.1 | 4.4 |
| Labour force ('000) | 17,991.8 | 18161.8 | 18342.9 | 351.1 | 491.9 | 488.9 | 497.0 | 5.1 |
| Employment ('000) | 16,911.7 | 17016.8 | 17234.9 | 323.2 | 452.0 | 446.9 | 458.1 | 6.1 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 13,856.3 | 13799.4 | 14085.5 | 229.2 | 369.9 | 361.5 | 374.9 | 5.0 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 3,055.4 | 3217.4 | 3149.3 | 93.9 | 82.1 | 85.4 | 83.2 | 1.1 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 1,080.0 | 1144.9 | 1108.0 | 28.0 | 39.9 | 41.9 | 39.0 | (0.9) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | - | 8.1 | 8.6 | 7.8 | (0.3) |
| Participation rate (%) | 67.9 | 67.7 | 68.3 | 0.4 | 64.4 | 63.7 | 64.7 | 56.6 |
| Employment rate (%) | 63.8 | 63.4 | 64.1 | 0.3 | 59.2 | 58.2 | 59.6 | (4.8) |
| | | | **1230 - Annapolis Valley** | | | | **1210 - Cape Breton** | |
| Population ('000) | 100.1 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 0.9 | 116.4 | 115.8 | 115.7 | (0.7) |
| Labour force ('000) | 65.2 | 62.2 | 63.6 | (1.6) | 62.9 | 66.0 | 66.6 | 3.7 |
| Employment ('000) | 61.1 | 56.6 | 58.9 | (2.2) | 54.4 | 56.0 | 58.1 | 3.7 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 48.1 | 45.7 | 47.9 | (0.2) | 44.5 | 44.7 | 47.8 | 3.3 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 13.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | (2.0) | 9.9 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 0.4 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 4.1 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 8.5 | - |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 6.3 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 13.5 | 15.2 | 12.8 | (0.7) |
| Participation rate (%) | 65.1 | 61.6 | 63.0 | (2.1) | 54.0 | 57.0 | 57.6 | 3.6 |
| Employment rate (%) | 61.0 | 56.1 | 58.3 | 52.0 | 46.7 | 48.4 | 50.2 | 36.7 |
| | | | **1250 - Halifax County** | | | | **Halifax Metro (CMA)** | |
| Population ('000) | 312.9 | 316.1 | 316.6 | 3.7 | 312.9 | 316.1 | 316.6 | 3.7 |
| Labour force ('000) | 220.6 | 218.5 | 221.4 | 0.8 | 220.6 | 218.5 | 221.4 | 0.8 |
| Employment ('000) | 207.5 | 206.5 | 209.0 | 1.5 | 207.5 | 206.5 | 209.0 | 1.5 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 170.4 | 167.1 | 171.4 | 1.0 | 170.4 | 167.1 | 171.4 | 1.0 |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 37.1 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 0.5 | 37.1 | 39.3 | 37.6 | 0.5 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 | (0.7) | 13.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 | (0.7) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | (0.3) | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | (0.3) |
| Participation rate (%) | 70.5 | 69.1 | 69.9 | (0.6) | 70.5 | 69.1 | 69.9 | (0.6) |
| Employment rate (%) | 66.3 | 65.3 | 66.0 | 60.1 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 66.0 | 60.1 |
| | | | **1220 - North Shore** | | | | **1240 - Southern** | |
| Population ('000) | 130.9 | 131.2 | 131.3 | 0.4 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 103.6 | 0.1 |
| Labour force ('000) | 79.2 | 78.7 | 81.0 | 1.8 | 64.0 | 63.6 | 64.5 | 0.5 |
| Employment ('000) | 70.7 | 71.0 | 73.2 | 2.5 | 58.3 | 56.9 | 58.9 | 0.6 |
| Employment full-time ('000) | 60.3 | 59.5 | 61.3 | 1.0 | 46.6 | 44.5 | 46.5 | (0.1) |
| Employment part-time ('000) | 10.4 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 1.4 | 11.7 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 0.8 |
| Unemployment ('000) | 8.5 | 7.6 | 7.8 | (0.7) | 5.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | (0.2) |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 10.7 | 9.7 | 9.6 | (1.1) | 8.9 | 10.4 | 8.5 | (0.4) |
| Participation rate (%) | 60.5 | 60.0 | 61.7 | 1.2 | 61.8 | 61.4 | 62.3 | 53.4 |
| Employment rate (%) | 54.0 | 54.1 | 55.8 | 45.1 | 56.3 | 54.9 | 56.9 | (4.9) |

## TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

### Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

| Characteristics | Total | | | Annual | Full-time | | | Annual | Part-time | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| **Canada** | 16,849.4 | 17,144.4 | 17,139.4 | **290.0** | 13,811.3 | 13,997.2 | 13,958.0 | **146.7** | 3,038.1 | 3,147.2 | 3,181.4 | **143.3** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 215.6 | 224.7 | 219.4 | **3.8** | 181.5 | 192.3 | 188.7 | **7.2** | 34.1 | 32.5 | 30.7 | **(3.4)** |
| Prince Edward Island | 69.1 | 71.0 | 70.9 | **1.8** | 57.7 | 59.2 | 60.2 | **2.5** | 11.4 | 11.8 | 10.7 | **(0.7)** |
| **Nova Scotia** | 445.9 | 449.3 | 455.5 | **9.6** | 364.4 | 365.4 | 372.9 | **8.5** | 81.5 | 83.9 | 82.6 | **1.1** |
| New Brunswick | 365.6 | 362.9 | 362.9 | **(2.7)** | 304.8 | 305.5 | 306.7 | **1.9** | 60.8 | 57.4 | 56.2 | **(4.6)** |
| Quebec | 3,864.1 | 3,885.4 | 3,885.0 | **20.9** | 3,162.5 | 3,166.0 | 3,164.6 | **2.1** | 701.6 | 719.4 | 720.5 | **18.9** |
| Ontario | 6,575.8 | 6,711.6 | 6,687.7 | **111.9** | 5,425.8 | 5,464.8 | 5,419.3 | **(6.5)** | 1,150.0 | 1,246.8 | 1,268.4 | **118.4** |
| Manitoba | 597.2 | 605.0 | 608.8 | **11.6** | 481.5 | 494.1 | 490.5 | **9.0** | 115.7 | 110.9 | 118.3 | **2.6** |
| Saskatchewan | 497.9 | 509.4 | 509.6 | **11.7** | 405.5 | 416.6 | 417.5 | **12.0** | 92.4 | 92.7 | 92.1 | **(0.3)** |
| Alberta | 1,957.2 | 2,007.7 | 2,017.7 | **60.5** | 1,645.1 | 1,682.8 | 1,682.5 | **37.4** | 312.2 | 325.0 | 335.3 | **23.1** |
| British Columbia | 2,260.9 | 2,317.4 | 2,321.8 | **60.9** | 1,783.0 | 1,850.9 | 1,855.5 | **72.5** | 477.9 | 466.5 | 466.3 | **(11.6)** |

### Employment - Actual (000's)

| Characteristics | Total | | | Annual | Full-time | | | Annual | Part-time | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| **Canada** | 17,195.5 | 17,289.8 | 17,499.4 | **3,256.7** | 14,242.7 | 14,120.3 | 14,429.1 | **186.4** | 2,952.9 | 3,169.5 | 3,070.2 | **117.3** |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 230.6 | 228.9 | 237.0 | **40.7** | 196.3 | 195.6 | 207.1 | **10.8** | 34.3 | 33.4 | 29.9 | **(4.4)** |
| Prince Edward Island | 74.4 | 74.0 | 77.2 | **14.1** | 63.1 | 62.2 | 67.0 | **3.9** | 11.3 | 11.8 | 10.2 | **(1.1)** |
| **Nova Scotia** | 458.9 | 457.8 | 469.5 | **91.0** | 378.5 | 374.2 | 388.9 | **10.4** | 80.5 | 83.6 | 80.6 | **0.1** |
| New Brunswick | 382.8 | 368.7 | 381.3 | **58.2** | 323.1 | 308.3 | 327.0 | **3.9** | 59.7 | 60.3 | 54.3 | **(5.4)** |
| Quebec | 3,954.6 | 3,903.0 | 3,984.3 | **692.2** | 3,292.1 | 3,183.8 | 3,308.7 | **16.6** | 662.5 | 719.2 | 675.6 | **13.1** |
| Ontario | 6,685.9 | 6,774.5 | 6,797.4 | **1,228.7** | 5,568.7 | 5,511.0 | 5,570.6 | **1.9** | 1,117.2 | 1,263.5 | 1,226.8 | **109.6** |
| Manitoba | 608.2 | 612.8 | 620.7 | **124.3** | 496.4 | 499.0 | 507.3 | **10.9** | 111.8 | 113.9 | 113.4 | **1.6** |
| Saskatchewan | 509.9 | 517.5 | 521.1 | **103.2** | 417.9 | 425.3 | 432.6 | **14.7** | 92.0 | 92.1 | 88.5 | **(3.5)** |
| Alberta | 1,995.2 | 2,022.5 | 2,056.0 | **368.0** | 1,688.0 | 1,694.3 | 1,724.2 | **36.2** | 307.2 | 328.2 | 331.8 | **24.6** |
| British Columbia | 2,294.9 | 2,330.0 | 2,354.9 | **536.4** | 1,818.5 | 1,866.6 | 1,895.7 | **77.2** | 476.5 | 463.4 | 459.2 | **(17.3)** |

## TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

### 15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

| Characteristics | Labour Force - '000s | | | Annual | Employment - '000s | | | Annual | Unemployment - % | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| Canada | 2,928.8 | 2956.5 | 2968.1 | 39.3 | 2,603.4 | 2605.7 | 2606.2 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 12.2 | 1.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 34.6 | 34.8 | 34.4 | (0.2) | 27.6 | 28 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 20.2 | 19.5 | 19.5 | (0.7) |
| Prince Edward Island | 14.0 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 | (0.2) | 15.0 | 13.1 | 17.6 | 2.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 79.2 | 83 | 82.9 | 3.7 | 68.8 | 72.2 | 72.3 | 3.5 | 13.0 | 13 | 12.8 | (0.2) |
| New Brunswick | 63.8 | 63.7 | 65.8 | 2.0 | 57.5 | 54.8 | 53.1 | (4.4) | 9.9 | 14 | 19.3 | 9.4 |
| Quebec | 638.9 | 654.9 | 651.5 | 12.6 | 564.4 | 567.5 | 563.5 | (0.9) | 11.7 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 1.8 |
| Ontario | 1,120.3 | 1124.9 | 1131.4 | 11.1 | 976.8 | 970.5 | 966.2 | (10.6) | 12.8 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 1.8 |
| Manitoba | 114.9 | 113.7 | 115.7 | 0.8 | 105.0 | 102.3 | 104.9 | (0.1) | 8.7 | 10 | 9.4 | 0.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 97.3 | 100.6 | 100.4 | 3.1 | 89.5 | 92.3 | 93.2 | 3.7 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 7.2 | (0.8) |
| Alberta | 370.4 | 368 | 372.9 | 2.5 | 337.9 | 342.1 | 347.8 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 7 | 6.7 | (2.1) |
| British Columbia | 395.3 | 399.1 | 398.9 | 3.6 | 363.9 | 364.1 | 365.8 | 1.9 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 0.4 |

### 15-24 Age Group - Actual

| Characteristics | Labour Force - '000s | | | Annual | Employment - '000s | | | Annual | Unemployment - % | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| Canada | 3,110.7 | 3064.1 | 3172 | 61.3 | 2,788.1 | 2651.7 | 2811.2 | 23.1 | 10.4 | 13.5 | 11.4 | 1.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 38.4 | 36.6 | 39.4 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 27.8 | 32.3 | 1.9 | 20.8 | 24.3 | 18.3 | (2.5) |
| Prince Edward Island | 15.6 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 12.3 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 15.2 | 12.6 | 1.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 84.6 | 87.1 | 88.3 | 3.7 | 74.2 | 73.3 | 78.4 | 4.2 | 12.3 | 16 | 11.2 | (1.1) |
| New Brunswick | 70.5 | 67.4 | 74 | 3.5 | 63.7 | 56.4 | 61.4 | (2.3) | 9.6 | 16.3 | 17 | 7.4 |
| Quebec | 679.7 | 651.1 | 702.7 | 23.0 | 607.2 | 561.9 | 614.3 | 7.1 | 10.7 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 1.9 |
| Ontario | 1,197.9 | 1197.4 | 1218 | 20.1 | 1,053.1 | 1004.5 | 1048 | (5.1) | 12.1 | 16.1 | 14 | 1.9 |
| Manitoba | 120.7 | 118 | 121.6 | 0.9 | 111.3 | 106.4 | 111.8 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 103.7 | 105.5 | 106.4 | 2.7 | 96.4 | 96.2 | 100.1 | 3.7 | 6.9 | 8.8 | 5.9 | (1.0) |
| Alberta | 386.7 | 377.4 | 390.5 | 3.8 | 357.4 | 346.1 | 368.3 | 10.9 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 5.7 | (1.9) |
| British Columbia | 412.9 | 408.9 | 415.1 | 2.2 | 380.6 | 366.9 | 382.7 | 2.1 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 7.8 | - |

## TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia

### Canada - Actual

| Characteristics | Labour Force - '000s | | | Annual | Employment - '000s | | | Annual | Unemployment - % | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| Total, all industries | 18,215.2 | 18,433.9 | 18,543.7 | 328.5 | 17,195.5 | 17,289.8 | 17,499.4 | 303.9 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 |
| Goods-producing sector | 4,334.5 | 4,333.0 | 4,400.2 | 65.7 | 4,110.3 | 4,083.4 | 4,185.8 | 75.5 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 4.9 | (0.3) |
| Agriculture | 362.6 | 355.2 | 355.8 | (6.8) | 351.5 | 336.5 | 342.3 | (9.2) | 3.1 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 0.7 |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 381.9 | 371.8 | 386.2 | 4.3 | 360.6 | 343.4 | 366.8 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 5.0 | (0.6) |
| Forestry and logging with support activities | 78.5 | 66.8 | 71.8 | (6.7) | 71.5 | 54.4 | 62.6 | (8.9) | 8.8 | 18.6 | 12.8 | 4.0 |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 34.3 | 31.6 | 29.8 | (4.5) | 29.9 | 28.2 | 27.6 | (2.3) | 12.8 | 10.4 | 7.4 | (5.4) |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 269.1 | 273.5 | 284.6 | 15.5 | 259.2 | 260.7 | 276.6 | 17.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | (0.9) |
| Utilities | 141.4 | 152.2 | 159.5 | 18.1 | 139.9 | 150.7 | 157.5 | 17.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 1,251.1 | 1,337.2 | 1,351.4 | 100.3 | 1,187.6 | 1,250.6 | 1,277.8 | 90.2 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 2,197.6 | 2,116.5 | 2,147.2 | (50.4) | 2,070.7 | 2,002.3 | 2,041.4 | (29.3) | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 | (0.9) |
| Durables | 1,338.0 | 1,280.9 | 1,290.8 | (47.2) | 1,259.4 | 1,218.5 | 1,233.7 | (25.7) | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.4 | (1.5) |
| Non-durables | 859.6 | 835.6 | 856.4 | (3.2) | 811.3 | 783.9 | 807.7 | (3.6) | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 0.1 |
| Services-producing sector | 13,552.4 | 13,744.5 | 13,808.2 | 255.8 | 13,085.2 | 13,206.3 | 13,313.5 | 228.3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 0.2 |
| Trade | 2,809.0 | 2,819.4 | 2,829.6 | 20.6 | 2,707.8 | 2,688.2 | 2,707.9 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 0.7 |
| Wholesale trade | 656.9 | 633.4 | 650.7 | (6.2) | 635.3 | 615.0 | 628.9 | (6.4) | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 0.1 |
| Retail trade | 2,152.1 | 2,186.0 | 2,179.0 | 26.9 | 2,072.5 | 2,073.2 | 2,079.0 | 6.5 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 0.9 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 860.2 | 886.8 | 887.4 | 27.2 | 834.2 | 855.2 | 864.2 | 30.0 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.6 | (0.4) |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 1,102.1 | 1,108.1 | 1,101.4 | (0.7) | 1,073.5 | 1,082.3 | 1,076.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.3 | (0.3) |
| Finance and insurance | 774.1 | 803.1 | 790.6 | 16.5 | 754.9 | 784.8 | 773.5 | 18.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | (0.3) |
| Real estate and leasing | 328.0 | 305.0 | 310.9 | (17.1) | 318.5 | 297.5 | 303.0 | (15.5) | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | (0.4) |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,181.0 | 1,227.4 | 1,271.3 | 90.3 | 1,147.1 | 1,191.8 | 1,238.2 | 91.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.6 | (0.3) |
| Business, building and other support services | 774.9 | 777.9 | 777.2 | 2.3 | 722.9 | 709.3 | 711.2 | (11.7) | 6.7 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 1.8 |
| Educational services | 1,246.4 | 1,260.6 | 1,234.1 | (12.3) | 1,211.2 | 1,225.7 | 1,204.0 | (7.2) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.4 | (0.4) |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,881.0 | 1,934.1 | 1,938.6 | 57.6 | 1,853.0 | 1,905.7 | 1,905.0 | 52.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 849.2 | 817.8 | 833.7 | (15.5) | 813.8 | 765.7 | 792.3 | (21.5) | 4.2 | 6.4 | 5.0 | 0.8 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,193.9 | 1,181.4 | 1,182.7 | (11.2) | 1,113.7 | 1,093.8 | 1,108.6 | (5.1) | 6.7 | 7.4 | 6.3 | (0.4) |
| Other services | 750.3 | 777.4 | 779.5 | 29.2 | 722.1 | 750.8 | 749.8 | 27.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Public administration | 904.2 | 953.7 | 972.7 | 68.5 | 886.1 | 938.0 | 955.8 | 69.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | (0.3) |
| Unclassified industries | 328.3 | 356.4 | 335.3 | 7.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

### Nova Scotia - Actual

| Characteristics | Labour Force - '000s | | | Annual | Employment - '000s | | | Annual | Unemployment - % | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| Total, all industries | 495.8 | 500.3 | 502.8 | 7.0 | 458.9 | 457.8 | 469.5 | 10.6 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.6 | (0.8) |
| Goods-producing sector | 101.6 | 111.1 | 111.4 | 9.8 | 92.2 | 98.7 | 101.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 11.2 | 8.6 | (0.8) |
| Agriculture | 7.6 | 8.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.6 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | (11.8) |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 18.0 | 16.1 | 15.0 | (3.0) | 15.4 | 14.4 | 13.5 | (1.9) | 14.4 | 9.9 | 10.0 | (4.4) |
| Forestry and logging with support activities | 3.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.3 | - | 13.0 | 0.0 | #VALUE! |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 11.0 | 8.0 | 7.3 | (3.7) | 8.7 | 7.1 | 6.4 | (2.3) | 20.9 | 11.3 | 12.3 | (8.6) |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.0 | (0.6) | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.5 | (0.9) | - | 0.0 | 16.7 | #VALUE! |
| Utilities | 1.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.5 | - | 0.0 | 11.4 | #VALUE! |
| Construction | 31.4 | 40.4 | 39.0 | 7.6 | 28.8 | 34.7 | 34.8 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 2.5 |
| Manufacturing | 43.1 | 42.6 | 45.4 | 2.3 | 39.8 | 38.8 | 42.3 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 8.9 | 6.8 | (0.6) |
| Durables | 17.1 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 1.9 | 15.5 | 15.9 | 17.6 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 7.4 | (2.0) |
| Non-durables | 25.9 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 0.5 | 24.3 | 22.9 | 24.7 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 6.4 | 0.2 |
| Services-producing sector | 384.1 | 380.8 | 385.3 | 1.2 | 366.8 | 359.1 | 367.6 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 0.1 |
| Trade | 85.2 | 84.4 | 82.1 | (3.1) | 81.6 | 79.8 | 78.2 | (3.4) | 4.2 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 0.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 14.0 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Retail trade | 71.2 | 68.9 | 68.0 | (3.2) | 68.2 | 64.9 | 64.8 | (3.4) | 4.2 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 0.5 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18.7 | 18.7 | 19.8 | 1.1 | 17.9 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 24.0 | 22.9 | 22.9 | (1.1) | 22.9 | 22.2 | 22.4 | (0.5) | 4.6 | 3.1 | 2.2 | (2.4) |
| Finance and insurance | 17.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 | (0.7) | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.1 | (0.4) | 4.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | (4.1) |
| Real estate and leasing | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.5 | (0.3) | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | (0.1) | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 17.3 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 5.1 | 16.1 | 18.5 | 21.7 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 3.1 | (3.8) |
| Business, building and other support services | 29.5 | 31.6 | 30.7 | 1.2 | 26.8 | 27.5 | 27.3 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 11.1 | 1.9 |
| Educational services | 40.9 | 34.6 | 33.7 | (7.2) | 39.5 | 33.3 | 32.9 | (6.6) | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.7 | (0.7) |
| Health care and social assistance | 62.6 | 62.9 | 63.0 | 0.4 | 60.9 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | (0.2) |
| Information, culture and recreation | 21.4 | 22.5 | 22.5 | 1.1 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 21.7 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 10.7 | 3.6 | (0.6) |
| Accommodation and food services | 31.9 | 31.4 | 34.6 | 2.7 | 30.6 | 28.0 | 32.2 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 2.5 |
| Other services | 22.4 | 21.9 | 21.9 | (0.5) | 21.5 | 20.4 | 20.6 | (0.9) | 4.0 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 1.9 |
| Public administration | 30.0 | 30.8 | 31.7 | 1.7 | 28.3 | 29.8 | 30.6 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | (2.2) |
| Unclassified industries | 10.0 | 8.5 | 6.0 | (4.0) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

### CMA Data
### (Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

| Characteristics | Unemployment Rate - % | | | Annual | Participation - % | | | Annual | Employment Rate - % | | | Annual |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change | June'07 | May'08 | June'08 | Change |
| St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador | 7.4 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 67.2 | 67.8 | 69.2 | 2.0 | 62.3 | 61.6 | 63.4 | 1.1 |
| **Halifax** | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.6 | -0.3 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 69.9 | -0.6 | 66.3 | 65.3 | 66.0 | -0.3 |
| Saint John, New Brunswick | 5.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 1.4 | 66.8 | 66.3 | 66.7 | -0.1 | 63.3 | 61.9 | 62.3 | -1.0 |
| Saguenay | 8.4 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 63.4 | 60.4 | 60.6 | -2.8 | 58.0 | 54.4 | 55.1 | -2.9 |
| Quebec | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 68.7 | 1.3 | 64.3 | 64.1 | 65.4 | 1.1 |
| Trois-Rivières | 7.5 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 64.2 | 64.4 | 65.0 | 0.8 | 59.3 | 58.4 | 59.5 | 0.2 |
| Sherbrooke | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.0 | -0.7 | 66.0 | 62.7 | 62.3 | -3.7 | 62.2 | 59.0 | 59.3 | -2.9 |
| Montreal | 6.2 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 66.9 | 66.3 | 66.5 | -0.4 | 62.7 | 61.3 | 61.7 | -1.0 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.4 | -0.1 | 72.2 | 72.8 | 73.9 | 1.7 | 68.2 | 69.1 | 69.9 | 1.7 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 71.5 | 75.0 | 75.8 | 4.3 | 67.7 | 70.6 | 71.8 | 4.1 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.4 | -0.2 | 72.5 | 72.1 | 73.2 | 0.7 | 68.4 | 68.5 | 69.3 | 0.9 |
| Kingston | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 67.7 | 0.6 | 63.4 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 0.3 |
| Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.5 | -0.3 | 65.3 | 63.1 | 63.5 | -1.8 | 61.5 | 59.5 | 60.0 | -1.5 |
| Oshawa | 5.6 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 1.3 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 70.4 | 1.0 | 65.5 | 63.9 | 65.6 | 0.1 |
| Toronto | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.8 | -0.1 | 69.4 | 69.6 | 69.9 | 0.5 | 64.6 | 65.0 | 65.1 | 0.5 |
| Hamilton | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | -0.1 | 67.9 | 67.2 | 68.2 | 0.3 | 63.7 | 62.9 | 64.1 | 0.4 |
| St. Catharines - Niagara | 6.1 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 1.0 | 63.3 | 64.5 | 65.3 | 2.0 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 60.7 | 1.2 |
| London | 5.8 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 68.1 | 67.7 | 68.4 | 0.3 | 64.1 | 62.8 | 63.3 | -0.8 |
| Windsor | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | -1.1 | 64.1 | 62.6 | 62.1 | -2.0 | 58.0 | 57.6 | 57.0 | -1.0 |
| Kitchener | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.6 | -0.1 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 69.9 | 0.7 | 65.2 | 65.4 | 66.0 | 0.8 |
| Thunder Bay | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 65.6 | 65.9 | 65.5 | -0.1 | 61.0 | 61.2 | 60.8 | -0.2 |
| Winnipeg | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.1 | -0.8 | 71.7 | 71.3 | 71.9 | 0.2 | 68.2 | 68.2 | 68.9 | 0.7 |
| Regina | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | -0.9 | 71.3 | 70.3 | 70.1 | -1.2 | 67.7 | 67.3 | 67.3 | -0.4 |
| Saskatoon | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | -0.5 | 74.3 | 72.7 | 73.3 | -1.0 | 71.0 | 69.7 | 70.5 | -0.5 |
| Calgary | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 77.0 | 76.2 | 77.3 | 0.3 | 74.5 | 73.9 | 75.0 | 0.5 |
| Edmonton | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 71.6 | 72.6 | 73.0 | 1.4 | 68.9 | 69.9 | 70.2 | 1.3 |
| Abbotsford | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 | -0.1 | 68.1 | 69.4 | 69.4 | 1.3 | 65.2 | 66.1 | 66.5 | 1.3 |
| Vancouver | 4.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | -0.1 | 67.2 | 67.0 | 67.1 | -0.1 | 64.3 | 64.2 | 64.2 | -0.1 |
| Victoria | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.8 | -0.3 | 67.5 | 69.7 | 70.1 | 2.6 | 65.4 | 67.8 | 68.2 | 2.8 |

# Appendix II - Glossary

## *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

***Population:*** The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

***Labour Force:*** The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

***Employment:*** Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

***Full-time Employment:*** Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

***Part-time Employment:*** Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

***Unemployment:*** Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

***Not in the Labour Force:*** Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

***Unemployment Rate:*** Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

***Participation Rate:*** The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

***Employment Rate:*** The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

***Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.):*** Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

## Wages and Salaries

***Wages and Salaries:*** Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

## Average Weekly Earnings

***Average Weekly Employment:*** For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

***Average Weekly Earnings:*** The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

## Employment Insurance (EI)

***Employment Insurance Statistics****: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

***Number of Beneficiaries:*** The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

***Regular Benefit Payments:*** The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

## *Public Sector*

***Public Sector:*** The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

***Employment.*** Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

***Wages and Salaries:*** Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004*. As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2